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article on the present status of the Trumpeter Swan in North America. In this he enumerates all the records of that bird that he could find, either from personal correspondence or from the literature at hand. Let me point out one notable omission. In the 'Wilson Bulletin,' September, 1902, p. 80, there is a record for the Trumpeter Swan (*Olor buccinator*) in April, 1900, from Jackson County, Ohio (Henninger, Birds of Middle Southern Ohio). The history of this specimen is as follows: The bird was shot on either April 18 or 19, 1900, near Wellston, Jackson Co., Ohio, and sent in the flesh to Mr. Oliver Davie, the well-known author and taxidermist of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Davie and I were good friends and talked about this specimen several times. Mr. Davie's identification was certainly correct. He mounted the bird and returned it to the owner, whose name I have forgotten, nor do I know what has become of the bird by this time.—W. F. HENNINGER, *New Bremen, Ohio*.

Little Blue Heron on Long Island, N. Y.—On April 5, 1919, I was shown a Little Blue Heron (*Florida cærulea*), which had been found dead, a day or two before, on the banks of the Nissequogue River, at Smithtown, Long Island, N. Y. The body was sent to me by express and received on April 11, 1919. I took it up to the American Museum of Natural History and found my identification was correct. It was too far gone to be mounted, but dissection proved it to be a male. The stomach was practically empty. It was in the blue plumage, and on April 5, when I first saw it, was in first-class condition. I foolishly did not take it with me, as I did not realize its rarity, and only wrote for it afterwards.

Eaton only gives four spring records for New York, viz.: "Lawrence (N. T.), April 3, 1885, Far Rockaway, L. I."; (Byram) Dutcher's Notes, April 7, 24, 1891, Shelter Island, L. I.; Dutcher's Notes, Montauk, L. I., April 20, 1898," and Binghamton, May 8–12, 1900. Miss Lillian Hyde.—ROBT. B. LAWRENCE, *New York City*.

Wood Ibis in Massachusetts.—Through the thoughtfulness of Mr. E. H. Forbush and the Massachusetts Commission on Fisheries and Game, the Boston Society of Natural History has been presented with a young Wood Ibis (*Mycteria americana* Linné) taken at Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, on November 26, 1918, by James A. Vincent.

This is the second record of the species for Massachusetts, and the fifth for New England; Maine, Vermont, and Rhode Island each having one instance of its presence.—W. SPRAGUE BROOKS, *Boston Society of Natural History*.

Roseate Spoonbill in Utah.—On July 2, 1919, a Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja* Linn.) was brought to me for identification. It had been killed at Wendover, Utah, by Joseph Condley and was one of five that appeared on his ranch. The specimen was a male and the skin is now in my collection.

This is the first record I have of the occurrence of this species in Utah. Wendover is close to the Nevada line in the midst of an arid region.—CLAUDE T. BARNES, *Salt Lake City, Utah*.

Roseate Spoonbill in North Carolina.—On April 17, 1919, Edward Fleisher wrote of having seen a Roseate Spoonbill on Smith's Island, located at the mouth of Cape Fear River, North Carolina. He wrote: "I had a perfect study of it with my field glass in my hand and my heart in my mouth."

Mr. Fleisher's home is in Brooklyn, New York, and his ornithological studies are well known to many.—T. GILBERT PEARSON, *New York City*.

Growth of a Young Killdeer (*Oxyechus v. vociferus*).—Last summer, as usual, a pair of Killdeers nested in the old familiar pasture near my home. Efforts at finding the nest were fruitless, but on July 21 a young one was finally discovered, which became subsequently an object of much interest. During the next few weeks, through a series of harmless captures which were as surprising to me as to the captive, because with each liberation I never expected to see it again, I came into possession of the interesting figures which indicate the growth of the little one during the period of a month.

On August 4 the primary wing feathers were sprouted, but still in the sheath. On the last date which I examined it—August 18—these were well developed and the young able to fly short distances. The tail down was also largely replaced by fine feathers, as was also that of the remainder of the body.

Growth measurements of a young Killdeer taken in millimetres:

	July 21	July 28	Aug. 4	Aug. 18
Total Length	88	104	150	215
Height to Shoulder	68	80	85	110
Tarsus	27	30	33	40
Bill (Premaxilla)	11	13	15	19
Tail	25	40	45	70
Wing (Primaries)				110

—J. DEWEY SOPER, *Preston, Ontario*.

Mating "Song" of the Piping Plover.—April 1, 1917, was a fine warm and sunny spring-like morning on Plymouth Beach. There were quite a number of Piping Plovers (*Egialitis meloda*). They were pattering around up and down the beach, and many seemed to be laboring under some excitement. They were not a flock, as such, but seemed to be birds drawn together by a common mating instinct. Some were apparently paired and others were as apparently pairing. I noticed a group of three, two of which chased each other around just like two male Robins fighting over a female. Some flew around rather low over the beach (some of them rather close to me), in apparent sexual excitement, and uttered notes while